upon the surviving monuments of the ancient city. Castiglione took a sufficiently important part in this work to justify scholars for some two centuries or more in ascribing to him Rafael's preliminary report to the pope, a document of great weight from the point of view of humanism as well as of archaeology. Castiglione, as presented in Mrs. Ady's pages, stands out as the attractive prototype of the scholar-gentleman of western European countries.

Praise is due to the admirable choice of illustrations and to the exceptional care taken in compiling the index. W. H. WOODWARD.

Marine World Chart of Nicolo de Canerio Januensis, 1502 (*circa*). A Critical Study, with a Facsimile by EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, Ph.D. (New York: American Geographical Society, and Hispanic Society of America. 1908.)

PROFESSOR STEVENSON has done a service to all students of the history of geography by bringing out a full-size reproduction of one of the most important cartographical documents of the years immediately following the discovery of America. Although, since it was brought to light some twenty years ago, Canerio's, chart, or special parts of it, have been frequently discussed by commentators, the map as a whole has now for the first time been made generally available on an adequate scale. As with Professor Stevenson's previous issues of early maps, the style of the reproduction is all that could be wished, and in view of the present condition of the original (preserved in the archives of the French Department of Marine), the clearness and legibility of the copy is a triumph of technical skill. In the accompanying study the contents of the chart are described and discussed with full knowledge of contemporary documents, historical and cartographical, as well as of the previous literature on the subject. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of such early maps for the history of contemporary discovery, of which the existing records are all too scanty. Besides the voyages of which accurate accounts have been preserved, there were no doubt others of which no written record now exists, but of which the results were embodied in the charts of the time. Although undated, there can be no doubt that Canerio's chart was, like that procured by Cantino for the duke of Ferrara (previously reproduced by Professor Stevenson) compiled at the very beginning of the sixteenth century, probably in 1502, or but ten years after the first voyage of Columbus; and even if we hesitate to accept Professor Stevenson's verdict that it is *the* most important map known which was constructed in the first decade after the discovery of the New World, it certainly takes a place among the two or three most important. One of the chief merits of Canerio's (as of the Cantino) chart is that it is almost entirely based on actual discovery, and that the Ptolemaic and other literary traditions, which so much retarded the progress of cartography for many years after 1502, are in great measure discarded. It represents the coasts of the world as they were known to sailors of the time.

Professor Stevenson's commentary takes the various portions of the map in turn, and discusses their special characteristics and any deductions to be drawn therefrom, besides treating briefly of the sources and

influence of the chart. There are also useful lists of the legends, placed side by side with those of other important documents of the time. The views expressed are generally judicious and any theorising indulged in is kept within reasonable limits. It is perhaps to be regretted that by reserving for a future occasion a fuller treatment of the Old-World portion the author should have left the study to a certain extent incomplete, for, though the American geography is no doubt of the greatest interest, the delineation of the east presents several features of importance which might have been discussed without unduly extending the memoir. It is impossible here to follow Professor Stevenson in detail in his treatment of the various sections, and attention can only be called to a few special points. If on some of these we may be disposed to question his conclusions, it must not be thought that such criticism applies to any large part of the study. In regard to the North American portion —in which, as in the Cantino map, we find a coastline, with fairly full nomenclature, stretching north from the vicinity of Cuba—Professor Stevenson is disposed to regard this as indicating that voyages on which the historians are silent had already been made in this direction. He also hints that the delineation may have been derived from Vespucci's apocryphal 'first' voyage, which he regards as having had at least some foundation in fact. But not only do the direction and extent of the coastline not agree at all with Vespucci's statements, but, as Sir C. Markham has shown, a sufficient explanation of this coastline is to be found in Cortereal's second voyage, which (with the first) the Cantino map seems to have been specially intended to illustrate. Grave doubts must also attach to the probability of such early Spanish voyages on this coast, from the entire failure of the great Columbus lawsuit to bring out any authentic data. Perhaps the most important part of the chart is that which represents South America, for here especially the nomenclature is far fuller than on the Cantino specimen, and seems to give an undoubted indication of the results of the 'third' voyage of Vespucci's letters. Even here, however, Professor Stevenson seems inclined to give too much credit to this navigator, for there seems no reason to suppose that he acted in any but a subordinate capacity. A list of such names as are evidently derived from saints' days (the designation of the saint commemorated on 25 July as 'St. Jacob' reads somewhat strangely), certainly supports the view that most of them were given on one and the same voyage, though the supposition that Vespucci doubled back at a point where the sequence is not chronological seems somewhat hazardous.

In respect to Africa, where the nomenclature is again very full, Professor Stevenson justly recognises the probable importance, as sources, of maps of the type of that of Pilestrina, or even of the earlier production of Martellus Germanus. He seems to accept without question Martin Behaim's claim to have accompanied Cão on his second voyage to the Congo, though Mr. Ravenstein has shown strong reason to regard this as fictitious, and negative evidence in the same direction is supplied by the absence of Behaim's name from the inscription lately brought to light on the lower Congo. In eastern Asia, the most striking feature (in this and the Cantino chart) is the abandonment of Ptolemy's outlines, the improved representation of the Indian peninsula, and the attempt to

show for the first time the Malay peninsula in something like its true character, though much exaggerated in size. The monstrosity to be found in so many maps of the period in the form of a huge peninsula still further east (due to a slavish adherence to Ptolemy's east coast of the 'Sinus Magnus' even after it was recognised that the Indian Ocean was not a closed basin) is absent here, though it is retained in the world-map in the Strassburg Ptolemy of 1513, which follows Canerio for other parts of southern Asia. The essay is illustrated by reduced representations of various contemporary maps, for comparison with that of Canerio.

EDWARD HEAWOOD.

The Edwardian Inventories for Buckinghamshire. Edited by F. C. EELES from Transcripts by the Rev. J. E. BROWN, B.A., Vicar of Studham. (Alcuin Club Collection IX.) (London: Longmans. 1908.)

NEARLY three years have elapsed since Mr. Eeles gave us *The Edwardian Inventories for Bedfordshire*—a very thin volume—in the same series as the present work. This, which contains the like matter for Buckinghamshire, is more substantial, and will undoubtedly be a source of much interest to the student of church furniture, church plate, and church usages long ago, as well as to local historians. These are matters into which Mr. Eeles enters *con amore*, and perhaps it would require some special knowledge to criticise him adequately. I will not, however, venture on more than a few general observations. And first of all, about the occasion of the Inventories in this and other counties. The poet Spenser, in the generation which followed, represents Abessa, or Blind Devotion, as continually telling her beads by day and visited by Kirkrapine at night, with whom she has immoral relations. But here we have the story of Kirkrapine pretty well dissociated from the telling of beads and old-fashioned devotions. There were, indeed, during the dissolution of the monasteries, charges of embezzlement preferred against the monks occasionally by the king's subservient ministers, not because the monks sought to rob their houses, but because they dreaded spoliation of the church's goods by the king, and endeavoured to put them away in a place of safety. And here, in the days of Edward VI, we see much the same thing over again. The plunder of colleges and chantries was the last thing devised by Henry VIII, and though the seats of learning were spared, the guilds and chantries were remorselessly pillaged under Edward VI. Inquiries even about the goods of parish churches had begun to be made in the first year of the reign, and the wonder was where things were going to stop. The Protector Somerset, however, did not know how to make a clean sweep of church goods, and the abler Warwick did the thing more fully.

> On the 3 March 1551, it was ordained by the Privy Council 'that for as muche as the Kinges Majestie had need presently of a masse of mooney, therefore Commissions shulde be addressed into all shires of Englande to take into the Kinges handes suche Churche plate as remaigneth, to be emploied unto his highnes use.'

A year elapsed, however, before much was done. On 29 January 1552 a letter was addressed to each *custos rotulorum* to deliver up